# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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### N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### THE GAP IN THE WALL.

How much money has been thrown away in supporting a lawsuit for the gratification of passion! and how many meritorious hearts would have been gladdened had this sum been distributed among the needy and suffering! Yet, it is not the purse that is alone affected, but the mind and morals suffer no inconsiderable detriment in consequence of a contention kept up with such virulence and angry feeling. I would that my brother farmers keep clear of litigation. Surely there is no difficulty in so doing. We can manage our teams as we wish, and make them yield submissively and obediently to our direction. The card, the curry-comb, the goad-stick, and lash, are familiar instruments in our hands, and it is seldom that we use them indiscreetly. Our cattle go and come at our command, and become as fond of us as our very watch-dog. This shows with what facility we may educate a dumb animal by a judicious course, and by perseverance. Have we a fiery, wild and restless gelding, we boast of our tact in taming him and reducing him to soberness and use. Thus, we tell of the importance of sometimes drawing hard upon the curb, and withholding the spur; then again, of giving a slack rein, and guiding aright the inclination. Here the bump of self-esteem is signally developed in us and we seem to imagine that, in these matters, our prowess would entitle us to a general's command. Very well; but why does this generalship forsake us, as soon as we are called upon to turn our forces within, and train and manage our burning passions? It might reasonably be supposed that the very business and profession of an agriculturist would tend to inquietude and a distaste for combativeness, (to use the fashionable language,) that any ruffling of the mind would be but momentary, and that reason and discretion would ever predominate. But yet, we believe, that such an even tenor of thought and of action belongs no more to the husbandman, whose way, indeed, is among the gentle breezes, the purling streams, the odorous herbage and the peaceful flocks, than to any other class of our fellow men. At least, it will appear so by the little story that follows, which I have thought might be somewhat amusing, if not instructive to the readers of the N. E. Farmer. Indeed, look which way you will upon the busy world, enough may be discovered to show the necessity of an ability in man strictly and resolutely to govern himself.

Coulter and Trenchall were farmers and neighbors owning adjoining lands. Their ancestors were among the first settlers of the town of F——, and their families had, for a length of years, manifested a love of social intercourse towards each other, without interruption. There was a perfect understanding and a reciprocity of kind and obliging demeanor between these industrious yeomen; an interchange of business and various kind offices in the way of their vocation. For instance, the men would change works for convenience and accommodation, agreeably to Yankee custom; and the women would change milks, as it is called, in their dairy affairs. Their sons and their daughters intermingled in the innocent recreations and amusements of the neighborhood, and it was said by the gossips that *Cupid* had been very industrious among them in more cases than one; and that, no doubt, *Hymen* would, ere long, be that way, with yoke and bow-pin, in the official exercise of his duties. So stood the Coulters and the Trenchalls with respect to each other, when one single mishap brought ruin and overthrow to all their pleasant associations and interesting calculations. Or, as old Capt. Whiteacre, in farmer technicals, expressed it, "tipp'd up their apple-cart, broke their gearing, and unhorsed all their sociable inclinations!"

A stout stone wall marked out the long line of division between the homesteads, of these two notable cultivators of the soil. In the centre of this wall, from end to end, was placed by the parties a reddish stone of considerable size; thus showing at once each one's particular portion of the division, the whole of which had been erected by joint labor and expense. "One night, one fatal night," when the rich corn was in the ear, and the farmer's hopes were on tiptoe, some evil-minded varlet, for mischief's sake, displaced the red stone, and, as it tumbled into the field, others followed, making a breach sufficient for Trenchall's large stock of cattle to pass through, which they did, and made dreadful havoc of Coulter's beautiful corn-field! It was not discovered till the depredators had become glutted with feasting, and had laid down to rest amidst the ruins. "What a kettle of fish is here!" exclaimed Capt. Whiteacre, when first he beheld it. And indeed it was a most sorry spectacle. Coulter, when he came to witness it, seemed to lose all sense of reason and propriety. He was out upon Trenchall, like a raving wolf and madman. And in his turn, the latter retorted with unjustifiable rage and violence. In their extreme of passion each had committed himself by making base charges and severe and cutting insinuations against the other. Away went Coulter and away went Trenchall for law; while their foolish and imprudent families also joined in the turmoil, and kept their tongues upon the wag, instead of "holding on upon the slack," as Whiteacre advised them by all means, to do.

Reader, I believe it is not the case that every lawyer keeps a shower-bath to cool the passions of his clients, when they hastily resort to him for advice. It might be supposed that counsel in this instance, would pause, and seek for evidence against defendant. Perhaps he did so; but "the blessed uncertainty of the law," you know, always cries "go ahead!" and there is generally so much of blindfold in these matters, that the first clear sight the parties get, is a peep through the "little end of the horn." So Coulter got his writ, of course, which was served upon his antagonist. And thus the nail was clinched forever against all friendship and reconciliation.

It is one thing to commence a law suit and drive the entering wedge, and another to maintain it, as was now found by those concerned. Had 'Squire *Reason* and 'Squire *Prudence* been counsel for the parties in this affair, instead of *Gabble* and *Brabbit*, the suit would have been but of short duration; or rather would, probably, never have existed. As it was, protraction seemed to be the main object. It stood upon the docket from court to court and term after term, till the delay of the case of the Red Stone, or Gap in the Wall, became proverbial; the bill of costs, with its accumulated items, was looking frightful! and Coulter, taking the advice of an honest old friend of the bar, in order to save as much of his bacon as he could, became *nonsuit*, or as we plough-joggers should phrase it, backed out. The reader now, perhaps, will inquire, why was this, after having begun so earnestly? The answer is, that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" more especially when those qualities are but imaginary. "Law is as nice as a new laid egg," says the facetious Stevens, "and addle-headed people should mind how they get into it." This case verified the saying; for it had very peculiar points in it, wherewith astute and sagacious lawyers were somewhat puzzled. The division line of the fence was exactly through the centre of the red stone, and the breach was equal on both sides. Thus the parties stood alike as to the fence. But the people made common cause of it, and all became lawyers and advisers, as is too apt to be the case. "Never give it up, Coulter, the law is all on your side," says one lot of busybodies; "Hold on like buckram! the law will give you the case, Trenchall," cries another. All which was highly blamable, though "very frequent and common," says Capt. Whiteacre, "among those people who are fond of running their noses into other men's affairs."

"They will never hitch their horses together again," said farmer Whiteacre, one day, when conversing on the subject, "for Coulter is as stiff as a plough-beam, and Trenchall is unbendable as a crow-bar." And so indeed it turned out; for the breach in the wall had made an irreparable breach of friendship and all neighborly intercourse between the families. Surly and sullen was every movement whenever they came in contact. That cheerful morning hail towards each other, which neighboring farmers are accustomed to, was never after heard. The young people ceased their pleasant associations; the changing of works was done; the dairy women looked awry toward each other, and the very milk seemed to turn sour more often than formerly! O! "how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Could they hold out? Could they abide long in such ill, unsocial humor? They did for two long years, when Coulter, having an excellent offer for his farm, sold out, and pulled up stakes for Kentucky, where he located himself on a first rate soil, and was prosperous and happy, and his sons are now industrious, wealthy and respectable farmers. Still, "he was a base villain

who caused the Gap in the Wall," said farmer Whiteacre. EVELYN.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Fruits recommend the following premiums to be awarded for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Apples.*—For the best Summer apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of | $5 |
| For the best Autumn do. do. do. | 5 |
| For the best Winter do. do. do. | 5 |
| *Pears.*—For the best Summer pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 5 |
| For the best Autumn do. do. do. | 5 |
| For the best Winter do. do. do. | 5 |
| *Cherries.*—For the best cherries, not less than one quart, a premium of | 5 |
| Next best, do. do. do. | 4 |
| *Peaches.*—For the best peaches, open culture, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 5 |
| Best do. under glass, | 5 |
| For the second best open culture, | 4 |
| *Plums.*—For the best plums, not less than one quart, a premium of | 5 |
| Next best, | 4 |
| *Grapes.*—For the best foreign grapes, under glass, a premium of | 10 |
| Best do. do. open culture, | 5 |
| Best native do. | 5 |
| *Apricots.*—For the best apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 5 |
| *Nectarines.*—For the best nectarines, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 5 |
| *Quinces.*—For the best quinces, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 5 |
| *Gooseberries.*—For the best gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of | 5 |
| *Raspberries.*—For the best raspberries, not less than one quart, a premium of | 5 |
| *Strawberries.*—For the best strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of | 5 |
| Next best do. do. do. | 4 |
| *Currants.*—For the best currants, not less than one quart, a premium of | 3 |
| *Melons.*—For the largest and best water melon, a premium of | 3 |
| For the largest and best musk melon, | 3 |
| Also the further sum of twentyfive dollars, to be awarded in gratuities— | 25 |
| | $150 |

*Wells Premium.*

The committee also offer the Wells Premiums for apples, the produce of seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since the year 1829.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the best summer apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of | $25 |
| For the best autumn apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 25 |
| For the best winter apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of | 25 |

Premiums to be awarded to the members of the Society only; and where the claims are not of sufficient merit no premium will be awarded. This will be strictly adhered to, particularly in regard to the Wells premiums, where no premium should be awarded but in full evidence of its superiority over some well known fruit of the season.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, *Chairman.*

*Boston, June* 19, 1841.

## PREMIUMS FOR VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables would recommend the following premiums for 1841:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Asparagus—earliest and best four bunches, | $5 |
| ' Beans—Large Lima, best two quarts, | 3 |
| ' Cauliflowers—finest four heads, | 3 |
| ' Broccoli—finest four heads, | 3 |
| ' Celery—finest twelve roots, | 4 |
| ' Corn—finest and earliest dozen, | 3 |
| ' Cucumbers—best pair before the first Saturday in June, | 5 |
| ' Lettuce—finest and earliest six heads, | 3 |
| ' Peas—earliest and best peck, | 5 |
| ' Potatoes—earliest peck, | 5 |
| ' Rhubarb—finest 12 spears, | 5 |
| ' Squashes—finest of the season, | 3 |
| ' Brussels Sprouts—finest, | 3 |
| | $50 |

The Committee would say that the premiums heretofore offered for various other articles have been withdrawn, as there were so few specimens offered. The Committee will also give gratuities for specimens of any new or valuable kinds.

SAM'L POND, *Chairman.*

*April* 24, 1841.

## ☞$200 PREMIUM.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held June 19th, 1841—

*Voted*, That the Society offer a premium of one hundred dollars for a successful mode of destroying the Curculio.

Mr Haggerston stated that he was authorized to offer the like sum of one hundred dollars for said object.

*Voted*, to accept for said purpose, the liberal offer made through Mr H., and that the whole subject be under the direction of the Fruit Committee.

Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

## PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

The article upon this subject on the first page, from the N. E. Farmer, we find in the Maine Farmer, accompanied by some excellent remarks by the editor of that paper.

In these days of improvement, nothing cries louder for reform than physical education. The evils arising from the habits and fashions of community in respect to physical training, do indeed strike at the foundation of our moral and political institutions; they are fast making us an effeminate, luxurious and sickly people; and we can no more expect to find strong, efficient minds, capable of contending successfully with ignorance and error, in effeminate and sickly bodies, than we can hope to see powerful, athletic bodies, which are sustained by insufficient and innutritious food. History affords us numerous examples that the moral and intellectual powers of nations and individuals are strong in proportion to the soundness of their physical condition, other things being the same. The ancients were aware of this, and modelled their institutions with direct reference to the motto, "mens sana in corpore sano"—a sound mind in a sound body.

But in these days of physical degeneracy, it is truly appalling to look abroad on society and observe the numerous engines of destruction which under the influence of habit, fashion and indulgence, are operating to break down the bodily powers of men, and to destroy their constitutions; and it makes one sick at heart to notice the direful ravages of these practices upon the energy and health of community. The lovely and beautiful are almost every where pointed out as the victims of disease. The noble youth, fired by laudable ambition, after a series of preparations, just as he is about to enter the field of usefulness, where he would be the pride of his friends and an ornament to his country, is stricken down by some fatal malady. But it is not because "death loves a shining mark," that such fearful inroads are thus made upon nature's elite, but it is because, under the influence of our degenerating habits, powerful minds are not lodged in bodies suitable to sustain their operations.

We, as a people, are constantly violating the plain and obvious indications of nature, by using improper food improperly prepared, unsuitable clothing miserably adjusted, and in a thousand other ways. But nature is not thus to be trifled with with impunity; she may be tardy to inflict penalties for her violated laws, but she is sure and inexorable.—*Gardiner Spectator.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## BLIGHT—MILDEW.

I have been a good deal interested in looking over Col. Smith's article in the last number of the Cabinet, and would before this have said so, if an unusual press of business had not deprived me of the necessary leisure.

The wheat crops of the middle states have of latter years become so precarious, that every rational suggestion as the cause and remedy, deserves the attention of the farmer. Our wheat and rye and Indian corn, constitute, emphatically, the staff of life; and when there is so widely extended a failure as there was of the rye in 1836, and so serious an one as there has several times been more recently of wheat, every person who finds his garners empty when he had hoped to have them well filled, feels that the subject comes home to his own individual interest and comfort, in a manner that is of no trifling consequence.

Col. Smith thinks that the growth of grass in our wheat fields, is the great cause of the mildew which so frequently and so suddenly prostrates the hopes of the farmer. He talks of the "elements of vegetable vigor and vitality"—the "elaboration" of sap to the grain—and the difference of temperature between the soil covered with a coat of grass and that which is exposed to the sun, &c. Now all this I don't profess to understand much about, being a plain matter-of-fact man, and literally eating my bread in the sweat of my face: but I acknowledge I have so many and strong old-fashioned partialities in favor of sowing grass seeds over our fields of winter grain, that I am reluctant to yield it to any theory, unless it shall be sustained by generally acknowledged facts. Now, I put it to every man who has raised wheat or rye for the last dozen years—what has been his experience?

Last season, and in the harvest of 1839, we all know there were extensive failures of the wheat crop, owing to the depredations of the fly and the prevalence of mildews. In 1839, my wheat—between the first and last sowing of which in the autumn of 1838, there was a difference of ten or twelve days—was all exceedingly injured by the

mildews. The earliest sown, however, was decidedly the best: it was all sown with clover and timothy in the spring. The lowest and best ground had been the earliest sown with wheat; it was the best adapted to the growth of grass; and there was, accordingly, a much more luxuriant coat in that part at harvest, than there was in the higher and lighter part of the field. The coat of grass, then, could not have caused the mildews in the higher and lighter part of the field; nor did it apparently increase it in the lower part. The same observations would apply to my wheat last season: I had two lots, the soil of which was heavy and rather low, but well adapted to grass: at harvest, the grass in these lots was luxuriant, while in the higher ground—and every body knows that our dry lands in Jersey are not very favorable to the growth of grass—had very little grass scattered over it: the wheat here was almost worthless, while that which was standing with a fine coat of grass was good. I believe the secret in both years was in the early sowing of the wheat, the first being put in about the 5th, and the residue finished both seasons about the 20th of 10th month.

Have I already taken up too much room, or shall I remark in passing, that both last year and the year before I had two or three acres of Italian spring wheat; both lots were sown on the 1st day of the 4th month, and clover and timothy sown at the same time: they were both in good order, and at harvest the coating of grass was every thing I wished it to be. The crop in 1839 yielded a little more than twenty bushels per acre of fine, plump grain, and the straw was yellow, bright and clean, as could well be imagined: last year the yield was but eight bushels per acre of miserable grain; the straw was covered with mildew, and a great deal of it destroyed by that other pest, the Hessian fly.

Should I live to sow wheat again, I will put it in early; and if my good friend, the Colonel, will excuse my obstinacy, I do n't mean yet to forego the scattering abroad my grass seed, with a liberal hand, over my grain fields. Z. Y.

*Gloucester Co., N. J.*

## GRAFTING.

Formerly it was asserted that roses became black when grafted on black currants, and oranges crimson, if worked on the pomegranate. In point of fact, the operations are successful in those cases only where the stock and scion are very nearly allied; and the degree of success is in proportion to the degree of affinity. Thus, varieties of the same species unite the most freely; then species of the same genus; then genera of the same natural order; beyond which the power does not extend, unless in the case of parasites, like the mistletoe, which grow indifferently upon totally different plants. For instance, pears work freely upon pears, very well on quinces, less willingly on apples or thorns, and not at all upon plums or cherries; while the lilac will take on the ash, and the olive on the phillyrea, because they are plants of the same natural order. M. DeCandolle even says he has succeeded, notwithstanding the great difference in their vegetation, to work the lilac on the phillyrea, the olive on the ash, and the bignonia radicans on the catalpa; but plants so obtained, are very short-lived.

Mr Knight was the first to show the possibility of grafting scions upon roots. An account of his method of doing this was given at a very early period of the existence of the Horticultural Society, (June, 1811,) and he at the same time suggested the possibility of the practice being applied to grafting scarce herbaceous plants upon the roots of their commoner congeners; an operation now commonly practised with the dahlia, pæony, and other plants of a similar kind; and lately a method of multiplying combretum purpureum by similar means, has been pointed out in the proceedings of the Horticultural Society.

Mere propagation is, however, by no means the only object of the grafter: another, and still more important one is, to secure a permanent union between the scion and stock, so that the new plant may grow as freely and as long as if it were on its own bottom, under the most favorable circumstances. If this is not attended to, the hopes of the cultivator will be frustrated, by the early death of his plant.

Whenever the stock and graft or bud are not perfectly suited to each other, an enlargement is well known always to take place at the point of their junction, and generally to some extent, either above or below it. This is particularly observable in peach trees which have been budded at any considerable height from the ground, upon plum stocks; and it appears to arise from the obstruction which the descending sap of the peach tree meets with in the bark of the plum stock; for the effects produced, both upon the growth and produce of the tree, are similar to those which occur when the descent of the sap is impeded by a ligature, or by the destruction of a circle of bark. In course of time this difference between the scion and stock puts an end to the possibility of the ascending or descending fluids passing into each other, and the death of the scion is the result. In all the cases I have seen, this has arisen from the power of horizontal growth in the stock and scion being different; and I doubt whether it ever proceeds from any other cause. For example: the hawthorn and the pear are so nearly allied, that the latter may be easily worked upon the former; the hawthorn, however, is a slow growing bush, or small tree—the pear is a large forest tree of rapid growth; and the pear will grow an inch in diameter while the hawthorn is growing half an inch.—*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.*

## EXHAUSTION OF SOIL.

It is not by mere exhaustion that potted plants render the soil unfit for their support. Every one knows that the soil of a farm will not bear, year after year, the same kind of crop, but that one kind of produce is cultivated on a piece of ground one year, and is succeeded by some other kind; which practice, in part, constitutes the important system of rotation of crops. Not, however, to refer to matters extra-horticultural, it is notorious that an apple orchard will not immediately succeed upon the site of an old orchard of the same kind of fruit, and that no amount of manuring will enable it to succeed: a wall border in which fruit trees have been long grown, becomes at last insensible to manure, and requires to be renewed; and not to dwell upon an undisputed fact, dahlias do not like the soil in which dahlias were grown the previous year. This class of phenomena cannot be explained upon the principle of soil being exhausted, because that exhaustion is made good and yet to no purpose, unless we assume that land contains something mineral, which each species prefer to feed on, and which is not contained in manure.—*Ibid.*

## BRANCHES MADE FRUITFUL BY RINGING.

If the sterile branch of a tree is ringed, it ceases to be sterile; and this can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the secreted matter of the branch, instead of being conveyed away into the trunk and roots, is stopped by the annular incision, above which it is compelled to accumulate. If a tree that is unproductive be transplanted, it begins to bear: in this case the operation injures its roots, sap is therefore less abundantly supplied in the succeeding season to the leaves; the leaves are therefore less able to grow than they previously were, and they consequently do not consume the nutritious matter lying in the branches, and which they would have expended, had they been able to grow with their former vigor; hence the nutritious matter accumulates, and flower buds are formed.—*Ibid.*

## CANKER.

Mr Reid, of Balcarras, has shown that one of the causes of canker and immature fruit, even in orchards, is the coldness of the soil. He found that in a cankered orchard, the roots of the trees had entered the earth to the depth of three feet; and he also ascertained that during the summer months, the average heat of the soil at six inches below the surface, was 61 degrees; at nine inches, 57 degrees; at eighteen inches, 50 degrees; and at three feet, 44 degrees. He took measures to confine the roots to the soil near the surface, and the consequence was, the disappearance of canker and ripening of the fruit.—*Ibid.*

## TRANSPLANTING.

I agree with Mr Macnab, that the earliest time at which planting can be effected, is upon the whole the best; a conclusion to which he has come from his extensive practice, in which my own observation of a great deal of planting for the last twentyfive years coincides, and which is in all respects conformable to theory. As soon as a plant has shed its leaves, it is as much at rest for the season as it will be at any subsequent period, unless it is frozen; its torpor, indeed, is greater at that time, because its excitability is completely exhausted by the season of growth, and it has had no time to recover it. If at that time a root is wounded, a process of granulation or cicatrisation will commence, just as it does in cuttings; and from that granulation roots will eventually proceed. Now it is obvious that since roots *must* be wounded in the process of transplantation, the sooner the wound is made the better, because it has the longer time in which to heal; and therefore the earlier in the autumn transplanting is effected, the less injury will be sustained by the plant submitted to the process: in the technical language of the gardener, "it has more time to establish itself."—*Ibid.*

*Grapery on a large scale.* Nicholas Biddle, it is said, has a grapery on his farm on the banks of the Schuylkill, which cost him one hundred thousand dollars. The finest of all European grapes are produced there every month in the year.

The best protection against drought that can be conveniently practiced to a great extent, is frequently stirring the earth, so as to keep it light and loose.

## ON MANURES, THEIR NATURE AND APPLICATION.

We give the name of manure to all substances which are applied to land for the purpose of increasing the crops we intend to cultivate, and we are satisfied that, by the application of manures to our land, greater crops are produced, until the strength of the manure be exhausted; and then we apply another quantity to keep up its productiveness, without even inquiring into the nature of the manure which we apply, or the way in which it produces these effects on the soil.

The importance of manure to the farmer is such, that his success, in the production of the crops he cultivates, will mainly depend on its quantity, and the application of it to the crops he raises as food for sheep and other stock; as those crops which are consumed on the farm, are much more productive of an additional quantity of manure than the crops of grain, a great part of which is carried off the land.

Vegetable and animal matter in a state of decay or manure, is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, the elements of which are the elements of growing vegetables. "By the laws of chemical attraction, vegetable and animal manure is changed by the action of air and water, and made fluid or æriform." (Davy.) Vegetable and animal manure, when well mixed in the soil, gives to it the power of absorbing and transmitting moisture for the use of plants that grow in it; therefore, improvement in some soils, and increased energy in others, will be given by the application of manure.—The effects produced will continue much longer in some soils than in others; in some, it will be of long duration; in others, it will be transitory. The dung of animals, kept on the farm with litter, is the principal manure on which the farmer should depend, as he has it in his power either to increase or diminish it.—Other manure he can have recourse to, when an additional quantity is wanted. As straw and green crops are the foundation of manure, the increase of these raw materials is, therefore, of great importance with a view to future crops. When straw is left in the field as stubble, we are deprived of one-fourth at least, of the means of producing manures; we therefore see the propriety of collecting all the straw which our crops produce, for the purpose of converting it into manure.

In the experiment we have made to ascertain the weight of a crop of straw, we find that the quantity of wheat straw will average double the weight of the wheat produced; so that if all the straw be converted into manure, by part of it being consumed by some animal as food, and the remainder as litter, it would, with proper care, produce manure sufficient to keep up, and with good culture increase, the productiveness of the soil.

Well fed cattle or sheep, whether in the field, stall or yard, produce an abundant supply of the best and most valuable manure, which will again produce an abundant crop of green food for stock. We hold it to be an axiom in agriculture, that all the manure which can be produced, should be applied to the production of green food, such as turnips, mangel wurtzel, potatoes, cabbage, vetches, or clover, for stock. By the application of all our manure to the production of food for stock, a very large quantity of food can thus be obtained on a small quantity of land, when compared with the old system of applying all our manure for the production of corn for the market. The produce of food for the feeding of stock ought to be our first object—that of corn for sale the second: if we secure the first, the second will follow of course.

A proper and unremitting attention to the accumulation of the dung-hill ought to be one of the first objects of the farmer; he ought to add to its contents by every means in his power, and adopt every plan for increasing its magnitude by the kind of crops he cultivates, and not only to add to its bulk, but also to its richness. The dung of beasts fed on straw only is of little value when compared with the dung of those fed on turnips: but the dung of those beasts fed on corn is better than either; and the dung of those fed on oil-cake is the most valuable of all the others.

An acre of clover is said to keep three 3-year old beasts for six months, from April to November; and an acre of turnips will keep three 3-year old beasts from 1st November to the 1st of May: the quantity of manure which these three beasts will produce, while being thus fed in the house or yard for twelve months, will be about thirty tons.

If we have a cistern or a pool into which the urine and all the water from the dung-hill runs, and if we regularly return it to the dung-hill by pumping it upon it, or if we mix the liquid with earth, or if we cart it out in water-carts and spread it over our arable or pasture land, none of the richness of the dung will go to waste; but if this water runs to waste, this liquid, being the essence of the manure, it must necessarily be of less value; the whole of the dung-hill will run away in a liquid state, if allowed to remain long enough.—We have seen this to be the case in numberless instances; indeed, there are very few farmers who pay a proper attention to this circumstance; all let their liquid manure run away to the brook, without ever attempting to stop it. If I were to make an estimate of the loss which the farmers in general sustain in this way, I would say that he loses at the very least one-fourth part, and in some instances, much more of the means he has of procuring a good crop of turnips. An ox or a cow fed in the house throughout the year, will produce as much dung as will be sufficient for half an acre of turnips.

The manufacture of manure or the art of preparing it for every kind of land, ought to be more attended to than it is, and if farmers saw the advantage which they would derive from having their manure prepared for their particular kind of soil, they would pay more attention to it than they do at present: this is one of the most necessary branches of the agricultural business,—not only the preparation of it, but the means of increasing its quantity, and preserving its quality.

Then, again, there ought to be more consideration paid to the application of manure to particular land: large quantities are frequently put on land, and the result is the production of an overabundance of straw and less corn. Dung, we think, should never be put on land but for the production of green crops. If the effects produced on these crops are so great, that the consumption of the whole will tend to make the next crop overluxuriant, then part of the crop should be taken from the land, and consumed in the yard.

When dung is mixed with the soil, it produces a certain degree of fermentation in the vegetable matter which the earth contains, separating its parts, dividing and pulverizing it, making it friable and porous, and in a certain degree performing what is done by tillage. This putrid fermentation of vegetable and animal matter in the soil has a great effect on the portions of earth which it comes in contact with; the putrid matter is disseminated through it, altering the nature, texture and color of the soil, and making it friable, clammy, and of a dark color.

The production of turnips, vetches, and clover, by a large proportion of the farm, and the consumption of these by sheep and oxen, will, under almost every circumstance, produce a sufficient quantity of manure to keep the land in a highly productive state; and, if sufficient attention be paid to this part of agricultural business, a much greater quantity of corn will result from it, even when a less breadth of land is sown to corn, and a greater proportion to turnips, vetches and clover.

As manure is of such vital importance to the farmer, every attention should be paid to the collection of the materials necessary to form it; every vegetable substance, together with the waste earth of ditches, road sides, sides of the fields, yards, &c. will add to the compost heap, not only in quantity, but also in quality, if proper care in the mixture be attended to.

Weeds of every kind will be available before they come to seed, or rather before they blossom, as the seeds of many of them are perfected before the blossom drops off; and it should be kept in mind, that no fermentation in the dung-hill will destroy the vegetative power of a single seed.

When vegetable matter is fermenting in a dunghill, it should be mixed and covered with earth, which will imbibe the volatile or gaseous matter that is thrown off during its fermentation; and if there be a large portion of animal manure in the compost, it should have a bed of earth to imbibe all the carbonaceous matter that runs from it: and on every turning over which we think it right to give the mass, we should add an additional quantity of earth to cover it with.

Much earth should be used in all dunghills, as the earth that is thus impregnated is nearly, if not altogether, as valuable as the dung itself, in altering and improving the soil to which it is applied.

But in these composts, regard should be had to the nature of the soil, to which we intend to apply them; for we should regard manure more as an alterative, than as food, for plants. A compost for a light soil should be formed of cold manure, the dung of animals which chew the cud, of clayey or tenacious earth, and the clearing of ditches or other water-fed earths. The compost for strong tenacious soils should, on the other hand, be formed of hot manure, the dung of animals that do not chew the cud, such as horses and pigs. These should be mixed with light, sandy, or rubbly earth, the sides of roads, or sandy, dry, porous earth from rich yards or other places.

Road scrapings, being the produce of stone reduced by friction, is of a gritty, sandy nature, whatever be the nature and properties of the materials of which it is composed; and from its gritty quality it forms an excellent alterative for clayey soils, and when mixed with a large portion of horse dung, it forms an excellent compost for all clay or strong soils, as it tends to keep the soil open and porous.

In the application of manure, the nature of the soil should be considered. If the soil be a strong clay, and very tenacious, the manure should be of a light, or loose porous nature, such as stable unfermented dung; and if a compost, it should be made of a light, sandy or porous nature: but if the

soil is light and porous, the dung should be of a cold nature, such as well rotten cow or cattle dung.

Compost made of cattle dung and clayey loam, or any heavy tenacious substance, is the best manure for light land; long straw, or unfermented dung, as stable dung or any substance which is loose and friable, should never be used on sandy soils.

Peat mixed with green dung and fermented, is formed into an excellent vegetable manure: the mode of doing this, in the most perfect way, is that recommended by Lord Meadowbank.

The principal artificial manures are bone-dust, soot, rape, and oil cake; these produce wonderful results on the turnip crop.—*Morton on Soils.*

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From the Albany Cultivator.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

*Refined vs. Common Sugar.*—It is worthy of inquiry, whether it would not be more economical to use more refined sugar in our families. Common brown sugar is generally about two-thirds the price of refined. For many domestic purposes, I am satisfied that refined sugar is the cheapest. Will some one better acquainted with the subject, give us their opinion?

*Maple vs. Cane Sugar.*—What is the relative strength in saccharine, between common brown sugar and common maple sugar? It is the prevailing opinion that the cane sugar contains some 25 per cent the most saccharine matter. Is it so? Will some one who has the means of trying the experiment, do so, and report facts?

*Sugar vs. Pork.*—If sugar and pork are the same price, which is the cheapest food for a family? Many persons who buy their meat, are excessively penurious in their purchases of sugar, under the impression that they cannot afford it. I am confident that they are mistaking their own interest. Besides, sugar, particularly for children, is a much more healthy diet. That is, when not used to excess.

*Change of Diet.*—This is a subject upon which by far too little attention is paid. Human aliment is often productive of health or sickness, and consequently of human happiness or misery. Children, in particular, require a constant change; but the change should be a judicious one. I wish that many of the able medical men who read your paper, would make communications to it upon the subject of human diet.

*Washing Butter.*—I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that no family eat sweeter butter than mine, either new or old, and my wife always washes her butter thoroughly in cold water.

The object of washing butter is to divest it of all the particles of buttermilk. If the cream or milk has made *bonny clabber*, there will inevitably be small particles of it distributed throughout the whole mass of butter, and unless they are entirely removed in some way, that butter will most certainly become rancid. Working the butter in cold water will dissolve all these particles of congealed milk, and the water is easily worked out, or should a few drops remain, it will unite with the salt and form pure brine. If there is any other manner by which the butter can be freed from the milk more easily, I should like to know it.

My butter, although "spoil'd by washing it," when packed in a pot or keg, with a clean cloth pressed on the top, and a little brine on the top of that, say half an inch deep, will keep a year, as sweet as ever unwashed butter was, is, or can be kept in any manner whatever. These are facts. Now let us have the facts in opposition to the cold water system.

I do not wonder that so many object to washing butter, for it is a lamentable fact, that there is a great antipathy existing against the use of cold water, either as a beverage, or for ablution.

*Tea and Coffee.*—Will somebody tell me what is the value of these articles, as diet? Will somebody tell me whether the use of tea and coffee adds to our health, or happiness, or length of life, or whether we enjoy our meals any better than we should do if we had always been accustomed to drink water?

*Chess.*—[See Dictionary signification.]—"A difficult and abstruse game." "Abstruse,—hidden, obscure, difficult."

Now, if we did not know that the lexicographer intended to explain the meaning of the *game of chess*, the readers of the agricultural papers for a year or two past would suppose that he had intended it to allude to the abstruse game of disputation, that has been carried on about chess, and upon which, I presume, that a majority of the readers have come to the conclusion, that the subject is a very abstruse one.

*Curing and Pressing Cheese.*—A neighbor of mine has been in the habit for several years of stacking his cheese in a hay stack. He takes them as soon as they become firm, and making the stack some three or four feet from the ground, as smooth and level as it can be, puts on a course of cheeses, being careful that they do not touch each other, or come too near the edge, and then builds on the hay two or three feet, and then another course of cheeses. In this situation they finish curing, and are preserved from frost until spring. The plan is new to me, but perhaps not so to your readers. At all events, it is worth trying. I would recommend any person, however, to try it only on a small lot at first, until he satisfies himself personally that the plan is a good one.

*Shearing Lambs.*—I have satisfied myself by experience, that it is not profitable to shear lambs.

*Oyster Plant, or Salsify.*—It is surprising that so few persons cultivate this delicious vegetable. They are planted and cultivated similar to carrots or parsnips, and like the latter, may be suffered to remain in the ground during the winter, and dug in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They are cooked in different ways. One is to boil them in clean water, and mash them and mix with flour into batter and fry them. Another, to cut them up in small mouthfuls, and after boiling soft, make a gravy of flour, butter, &c. and add to them, and really they are a rich substitute for oysters.

*School Books.*—There is a criminal fault existing in the community, not only in the quality of the matter of school books, but in the manner that they are printed. I have of late observed several school books, printed with a very small type, upon poor blue looking paper, and in every particular bore a near relationship to "Pindar's Razors." No good man would be guilty of publishing such books for the use of children. It is a downright robbing of their honest rights. It is sufficiently painful for a child to learn to read out of good round fair print. To illustrate, I beg you to put this article in such type as should only be used for children's reading books. It is of no consequence that it takes more paper. That article is cheap, and for school books should always be of the best quality. And I hope every man who reads this article, will hereafter reflect when about to purchase, that in buying one of these made-to-sell cheats, he is about to do a positive wrong to his child. Buy none but the best. See that the type, paper and binding are good. And finally, be assured that this good advice is given by one ardently devoted to the cause of education and human improvement, and your old Indiana friend, SOLON ROBINSON.

*Lake, C. H., Ia., March* 28, 1841.

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## MAKING CHEESE.

The following improved method of making cheese is from the Portland Transcript. We only say in addition to the remarks therein offered, that the process as described by the writer has been repeatedly tried in this vicinity with flattering success. Cheese made in this way possesses many, and important advantages, we think, over that made in the common hoop process; inasmuch as it is less liable to become rancid, from perfect expulsion of the whey, and to become injured extremely by the depredations either of flies or mice.—*Eastern paper.*

NEW METHOD OF MAKING CHEESE.—We have lately seen a method of making cheese, which is worthy of being tested by experiment at this season of the year, especially by those who have but a small quantity of milk. It is very simple, and easily tried. The milk is SET in the ordinary way every morning, and the curd separated from the whey as well as it can be with the hands. It is then pressed compactly into the bottom of an earthen pot, and covered over with several folds of dry linen, or cotton cloth. By this process the remaining whey is absorbed, and when the cloth becomes saturated it is removed and a dry one placed in its stead. In the course of the day and night this process removes the whey as thoroughly as it can be done by pressing. The next morning the milk is prepared in the same manner, and the curd is packed closely upon the top of that prepared the day previous, and the same method pursued in separating the moisture. This process repeated till you have a cream pot full of cheese. It is thus seen to be a convenient method where the dairy woman has the milk of but one or two cows. If it work well, it is an important discovery. If it fail, it need not be a very disastrous failure. It is a very successful way of preserving the cheese from flies and mice, as it can be perfectly enclosed and kept from such gentry, and from the air and light. We have seen but one experiment of this kind, and this promises to be a successful one. The cheese appeared as free from moisture and as solid as that made by the press. The labor is much less, and the care of it afterwards is comparatively nothing.

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BEES.—We once heard an intelligent farmer declare that the annual profit of a hive of bees was equal to the profit on an acre of wheat. If this is a fact, we should suppose every farmer would engage in the business in a small way at least. There is sometimes a difficulty in having more than one hive swarming at a time. This may be avoided by sprinkling a little water upon the outside of the hive—they probably think it a natural shower, retire to the hive and will appear again in about half an hour.—*Bangor Cour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1841.

## HAYMAKING.

Farmers in the immediate vicinity of the city, may be nearly through haymaking; but generally in the interior, they are in the midst of the laborious and yet pleasant processes of cutting the grass and making the hay. Our remarks upon this subject, two weeks since, embrace nearly all that we wish to say; but we omitted then to quote the old adage, "*Make hay while the sun shines.*" The advice contained in this familiar expression, is worth elucidating and enforcing

Every one knows that good husbandry, in all ordinary circumstances, requires the farmer to cut his grass only when he has indications of fair weather for a day or two. He should mow when the prospect is good that the sun will shine. This is not controverted. But we have sometimes seen it recommended to haymakers to rise *very early*, commence their labors in the cool of the morning, get their work along so as to rest for two or three hours in the hottest part of the day, and then extend their labors into the evening. This advice has come, probably, from those who know but little about the matter in question, and who benevolently design to inform the haymaker how he can perform his labors successfully and yet avoid part of his customary exposure to the heat of the mid-day sun.

In all that part of the haying process connected with thick and green grass, where it is difficult to cure sufficiently in two good days, *there*, an hour's work at noon turns to more account—more profit—than the work of two hours in either morning or evening. The hotter the sun, the more desirable is it that the turning fork should be kept moving. The more intense the heat, the more will the hay be benefited by each turning.

So far from advising haymakers to rest in the shade awhile at noon, our advice to them must be, to be stirring most actively in the middle of the day. If this process is found too exhausting, in connection with labor early in the morning and late in the evening, then let the work be so planned, that it may be accomplished before night. The last hour's work, when the dampness of evening begins to collect upon the hay, is the least profitable of any.

It is good economy to put hay into the barn as early in the day as it is fit to get in, and to put the green into cocks while it is warm—while the sun is an hour, if not hours, above the horizon. To do this, the middle of the day must be devoted to *work*. Objection to laboring when the sun is hottest, is not often made by men accustomed to toil in the fields. The extreme heats of summer are not more oppressive in the field than in the workshop or study. At least our experience so teaches; for we never were so unfitted for labor by the hottest sun that burns on the hay field, as by the close and sultry air of the study. As far as the discomfort from heat is concerned, we would rather spend the summer where the farmer toils, than where the student uses his books and his pen.—*Make hay while the sun shines.*

*Meadow hay—fresh hay*—The hay which grows upon the natural wet meadows, makes a very considerable part of the food of the stock in the Commonwealth The quantity obtained from these wet lands is diminishing, and will continue to diminish, as long as the custom prevails of mowing before the grasses seed, and thus providing for new roots to take the place of such as may die. But if left to ripen before they are cut, these grasses generally will make but very poor fodder Probably, however, it is not desirable to let them stand later than they usually do. When cut young, moderately dried, and well salted, the cattle eat many of them without complaining. These grasses are benefited more by being housed when not dry enough to keep sweet without salt, and applying salt to preserve them, than the upland grasses.

The intimation that early cutting is the cause of the decrease in productiveness, should be accompanied by a statement that the draining of the meadows by ditching, filling up by wash from the uplands, the removal of a crop and making no return in the form of manure, all, in different places, contribute to the same result. Art must come to the aid of nature on many of these lands; and there is no part of our soil on which the labors of art can be more profitably expended.

*Sunday haying.*—On some farms it is very rarely the case that any hay is worked upon on the Sabbath: while on others it is no uncommon thing to spend a part of Sunday in haymaking. Is it *ever necessary* to touch the hay upon the Sabbath? Sometimes if it be not done, the hay will be badly injured. When? At those times when the sun shines bright and hot on the Sabbath upon hay that has been wet—then if the hay is not *opened* it may be almost spoiled. But nothing more need be done than to *open it*. Beyond what is here allowed (opening the hay) we do not believe it profitable to go, except in some very rare cases.

We are regarding this matter *now* merely as one of profit and loss. As far as our observation authorizes a conclusion, we have no hesitation in saying, that on those farms where work is avoided on the Sabbath, the hay is secured in as good condition and with as much economy as where the Sabbath is appropriated to haymaking. We know that the work can be so planned as that nothing shall suffer in any ordinary weather by being left untouched on the Sabbath; and we hold the belief that this day of *rest* is so needful and beneficial to the hard laboring man, that he can and will, taking the year round, accomplish as much in the six days of labor and one of *rest*, as in seven of labor without any rest. Taking no other arguments than those which are furnished by observation of men and of the human system, we are prepared to oppose haymaking on the Sabbath as unprofitable and as a thing to be avoided.

N. B.—While the haying goes on, do not forget to put the *muck in the hog-yard*: also, do not forget that the weeds will steal the bread and meat from your corn and potatoes, if you do not find time to keep them down.

There are very few plants, we think, which are not benefited much more by hoeing when they are dry than when wet. We choose to avoid working among corn, potatoes, and all roots, when they are wet. At such times they are brittle, and get somewhat broken; the earth around them, if stirred, is made lumpy, and weeds are much less effectually destroyed. If the work on the farm allows you to select your time for hoeing and weeding, do such work when the plants are dry.

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Our thanks are due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, for a copy of his Geological Survey of New Hampshire.

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The July No. of the N. Y. Review is on our table.—Jordan & Co, 121 Washington st., publishers.

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The late hail storm was peculiarly severe in the vicinity of Amherst, N. H. The ice balls were six inches in circumference.

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☞We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Whale Oil Soap," on another page—a new discovery for the destruction of the rose slug and other insects.

## THE CROPS.

Accounts from the South and West generally, lead us to expect that the crop of wheat in the country will be good. Hay in Massachusetts may be less than an average crop, but there is no alarming deficiency. If it be true, as it is reported, that the growth upon our salt marshes is unusually abundant, then the supply of food for stock along the sea-coast is as great as we usually obtain.

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☞The well-told tale by "Evelyn," on the first page, excites in us a wish to know more of him from whom it comes. The disastrous results that may flow from one little mischievous act, and the desolation which comes where excited passions display their energies in protracted law suits, are very happily exhibited.

## NORTHERN WHEAT FOR SEED.

It is supposed by many that the reason why the Black Sea wheat, so called, will withstand the rust better than any other variety is, because it grows in a higher latitude and has become more hardy than those kinds that are cultivated in a more southern climate. There can be no doubt that it will ultimately become acclimated with us, and then be no better than any other variety. If these two positions are true, it follows that it would be good policy for our farmers to obtain seed often from a more northern latitude than they are in. We think that some of our shipmasters who are in the Russian trade and visit Archangel, could obtain the right variety. There is a northern limit to the wheat region, a point where wheat is raised much quicker than it will grow with us, but there it has more day light in that space of time than we can give it. Seed from this point would be valuable to us. The several Agricultural Societies cannot better use their funds than to lay aside a small part annually, to be expended in defraying the expenses of obtaining seed wheat and other valuable seeds from other regions. The Kennebec Co. Society has done so several times, with advantage to the community. We hope that others will aid in the cause.—*Maine Farmer.*

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

### EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

*Saturday, July 3.*

Exhibited from M. P. Wilder—Picotee Pinks and a fine lot of Roses.

From J. T. Smith—Cereus speciosissimus and Epiphyllium Ackermanii.

From Dr. Thompson, Charlestown—Dahlias.

From Hovey & Co.—Bouquets.

From S. Walker—Carnations, Picotees, Roses and fine Bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson—a large number of Chinese and hardy Roses.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bouquets.

From A. Bowditch—Roses and Bouquets.

Native plants from B. E. Cotting.

*Saturday, July 10.*

Exhibited from S. Walker—a few fine named Picotees, Carnations and Bouquets.

From Hovey & Co.—Rocket Larkspurs, and Clove and Picotee Pinks, from seed.

From Capt. Macondey—Dahlias of several kinds.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson—Chinese and hardy Roses.

From W. Kenrick—Bouquets.

From D. McIntyre—a fine specimen of Ne plus ultra.

From F. W. Dutton—Dahlias.

Native plants from B. E. Cotting.

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## NOTICE.

The exhibition of Carnations and Picotees for premium, will take place on Saturday, July 17th, when there will be three prizes awarded, if the flowers are of sufficient merit. C. M. HOVEY, *Ch'mn.*

## THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 11.

| July, 1841. | | 5, A.M. | 12, M. | 7, P.M. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | 5 | 59 | 76 | 69 | S. |
| Tuesday, | 6 | 61 | 84 | 74 | W. |
| Wednesday, | 7 | 64 | 84 | 72 | S. |
| Thursday, | 8 | 60 | 76 | 68 | N. E. |
| Friday, | 9 | 57 | 76 | 72 | N. W. |
| Saturday, | 10 | 66 | 78 | 67 | S. W. |
| Sunday, | 11 | 62 | 68 | 65 | W. |

We have had several heavy showers during the week. The prospects for the husbandman now are, an abundant harvest.

## BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, July 12, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 75 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep and 125 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We continue to reduce our quotations. First quality, $6 00 a 6 25 Second quality, $5 25 a 5 75. Third quality, $4 00 a 5 00.

*Cows and Calves.*—Dull. A large number unsold. Sales, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $40.

*Sheep.*—Sales quick for prime lots. Prices for lots, $1 50, $1 75, $1 88, $2 00, $2 17, $2 25, $2 33, $2 50, and $2 75.

*Swine.*—Those at market were reported last week. No lots sold to peddle. At retail from 5 to 7, according to size and quality.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

*Corrected with great care, weekly.*

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c. —Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 25—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none —Round Yellow 68—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64. — Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 44 to 46—Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 20—Eastern Screwed $14 to 15.

CHEESE.—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30 —No 3 do do 18 to 20.


### PATENT BRASS SYRINGE—WHALE OIL SOAP.

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildow on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Syringe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soap is in kegs containing 28 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 14

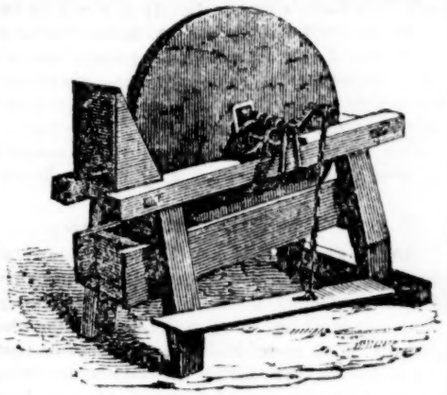
### DAHLIA POLES.

500 dozens of Dahlia and Bean Poles. Also, 2000 feet of Ladders, 16 to 40 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Jr., Maine wharf, Broad st. near the bottom of Summer st. 6w June 2

### DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD TITCOMB, Jr., Newburyport. May 5

### GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

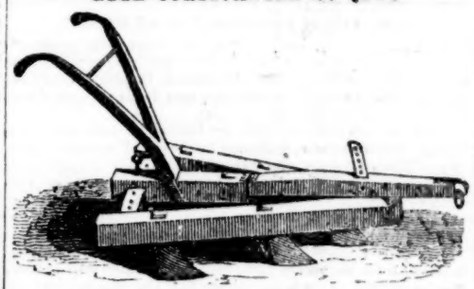
### TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

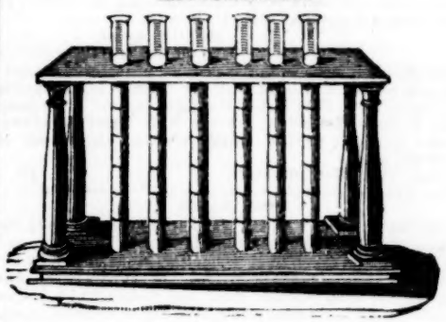
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

### GOOD CULTIVATORS AT $3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price $3,50. JOS. BRECK & CO.

### LACTOMETERS.



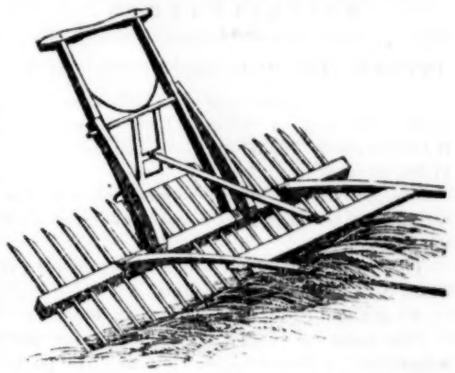
Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

### FOR SALE

Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30.

### REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by June 9. JOS. BRECK & CO.

### GARDEN SEEDS,

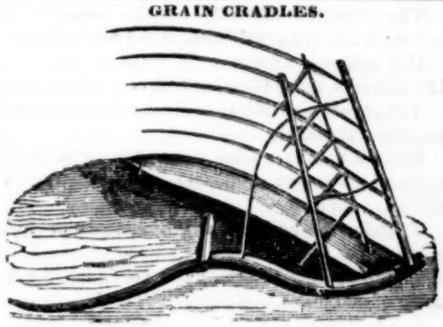
For sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, *No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 6 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

### GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the Southern and Western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradleing, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30

### NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street,

500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.

July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in air, 4960 feet in water, 11,090 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4636 to 17,000 in wood.

Mercury freezes at 38 degrees below 0, Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist, does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth, amounts to 2160 pounds. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 pounds.

Heat rarefies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing, is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,000 pounds to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water when converted into steam, increases in bulk 1800 times.

One hundred pounds of water of the Dead Sea, contains 45 pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend at the rate of 1 degree in 46 feet, at the depth of sixty miles it will amount to 480,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

Hail stones sometimes fall with a velocity of 113 feet in a second—rain, 34 feet in a second.

The greatest artificial cold ever produced is 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

Electricity moves with a greater velocity than light, which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time.

Thunder can be heard at the distance of thirty miles.

Lightning can be seen by reflection at the distance of 200 miles.—*Selected.*

### PRISON DISCIPLINE IN BERLIN.

When I was in Berlin I went into the public prison, and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large hall which was full of children with their books and teachers, and having the appearance of a Prussian school room. "What," said I, "is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime?" "O no," said my conductor, smiling at my simplicity, "but if a parent is imprisoned here for crime, the government places them here, and maintains and educates them for useful employment." This was a new idea to me. I know not that it has ever been suggested in the United States; but surely it is the duty of Government, as well as its highest interest, when a man is paying the penalties of his crime in a public prison to see that his unoffending children are not left to suffer and inherit their father's vices. Surely it would be better for the child, and *cheaper* as well as better for the state. Let it not be supposed that a man will go to prison for the sake of having his children taken care of, for those who go to prison usually have little regard for their children; if they had, discipline like that of a Berlin prison would soon sicken them of such a bargain.—*Prof. Stowe's Report.*

### LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Among all the fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning that the universe in which we dwell has afforded, for the illustration of the bright hope that is within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or exquisite that I know of, than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead; and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, of that destiny which divine revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and gray through the long, dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again with green in the spring sunshine, and every hue speaks of life. The birds that were mute sing again as tunefully as ever; the flowers that were trampled down and faded, burst forth once more in freshness and in beauty; the streams break from the icy chains that held them, and the glorious sun himself comes wandering from his far journey, giving summer and warmth, and fertility and magnificence to every thing around. All that we see breathes of the same hope, and every thing we see rekindles into life.—*James.*


**NEW YORK POUDRETTE COMPANY.**

This company has been in operation nearly four years.

Present price of shares one hundred and five dollars; and each share is entitled to fifty bushels of Poudrette every six months, which is equal to fifty city cart loads of stable manure for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Orders received now can be filled immediately.

To ensure a supply for early spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A phamplet will be sent to any person who desires one.

Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent,*
120 Nassau street (up stairs.)

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50 000.

New York, May 10th, 1841. 6w j17

**FOR SALE.**

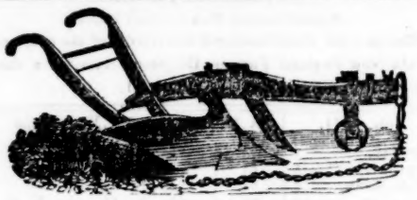
GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WILLARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. isly. Nov. 17.



**HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.**

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received by Packet Coromanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Forbes, | Williams & Pearson, |
| Wm. J. Niles, | Geo. Meacham, |
| Joshua Seward, | S. K. Bayley, |
| J. B. Read, | L. Maynard, |
| James F. Fullham, | Isaac Foster, |
| Wm. P. Loring, | Artemas White, |
| Joseph C. Pray. | Brown & Sevrence. |

Boston, April 28.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21



**NEW ENGLAND FARMER.**

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.